



Safety UP! Injuries DOWN!

Mark A. Woodward – Sr. Safety and Risk Trainer

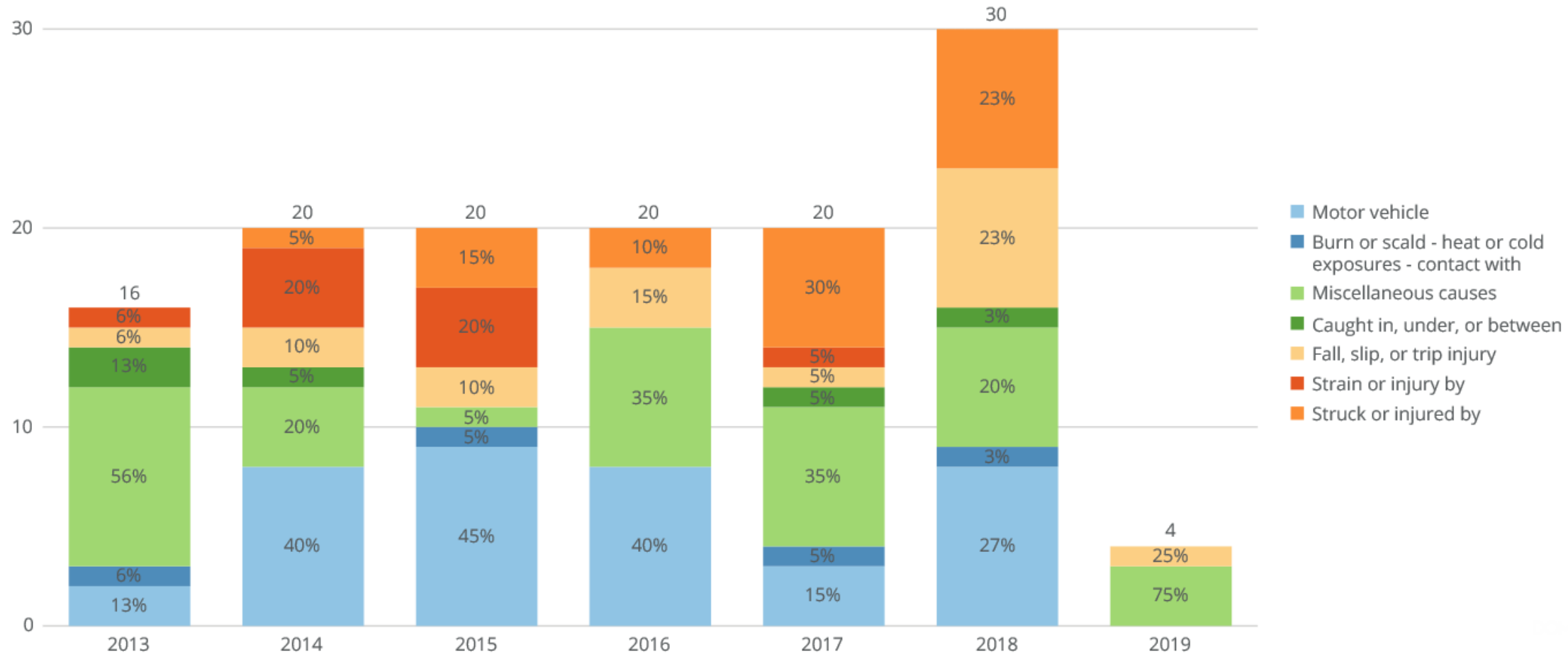
**WHY THE INCIDENT
OCCURRED IN THE
FIRST PLACE**

1

**WHY DID THE
INCIDENT COST SO
MUCH?**

2

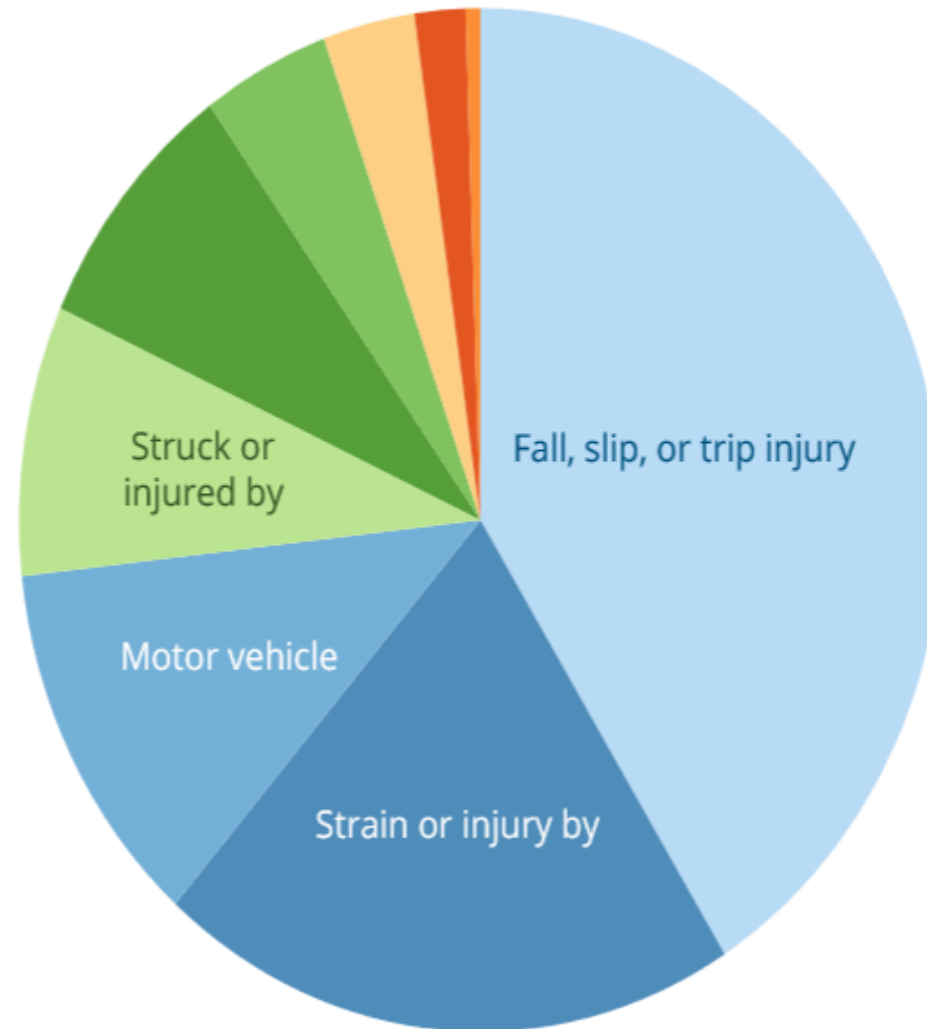
130 Count of CLAIM_NUM



AY 2019 MEM Lost Time \$ by Loss Cause - As of Latest Month End

\$22M Sum of Total Incurred Loss

Fall, slip, or trip injury	\$8,884,008
Strain or injury by	\$4,404,233
Motor vehicle	\$2,537,130
Struck or injured by	\$1,845,951
Burn or scald - heat...	\$1,779,216
Cut, puncture, scrape,...	\$963,955
Caught in, under, or b...	\$695,260
Striking against or ste...	\$385,469
Miscellaneous causes	\$109,903



**BEFORE
THE INCIDENT**

1

**SAFETY & RISK
MANAGEMENT**


**AFTER
THE INCIDENT**

2

**INJURY MANAGEMENT
PLAN**

COMPLIANCE AND BEST PRACTICES

EFFECTIVE?

ACTIVITIES  **LOSS PREVENTION
LOSS CONTROL**



11,500



\$55,000



\$1.3M



\$11M









**BEFORE
THE INCIDENT**

1

**SAFETY & RISK
MANAGEMENT**

**AFTER
THE INCIDENT**

2

**INJURY MANAGEMENT
PLAN**

**ACTIONS SPEAK
LOUDER THAN WORDS**

BEFORE

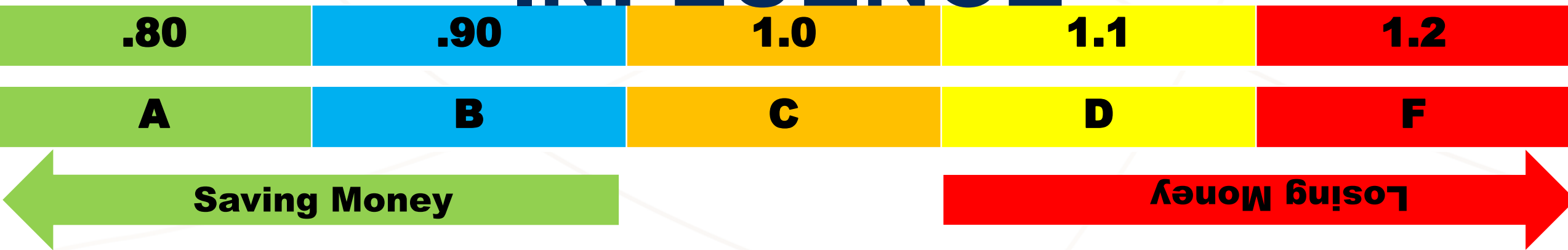
- 1. Understand Costs – EMR, Premium, Claims**
- 2. Written Safety Rules**
- 3. Regular Safety Meetings**
- 4. Corrective Action & Documentation**
- 5. Inspect Jobsites, Tools, Buildings and Vehicles**
- 6. Drug-Free Workplace Program (NH & PA)**
- 7. Written Seat Belt Policy – All Employees**
- 8. Written Distracted Driving Policy**
- 9. New Hires - Attention & Expectations**
- 10. Post-Offer Employment Physicals**



**How DO they get hurt?
(LOSSES)**

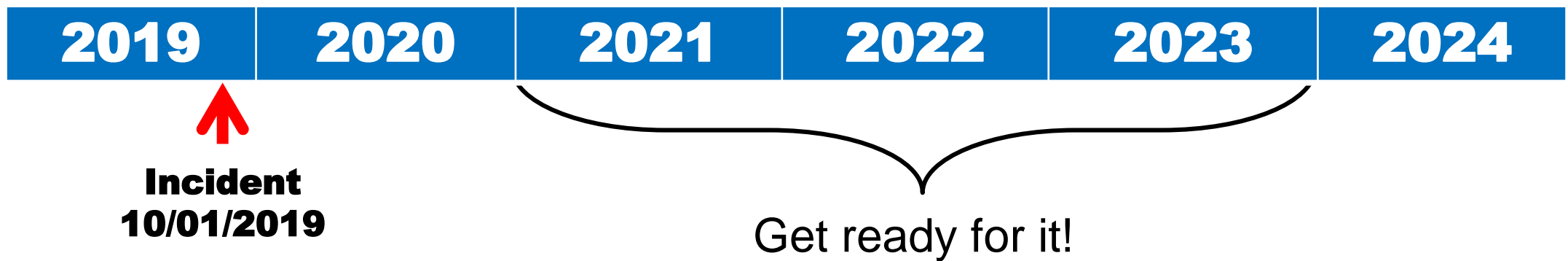
**How COULD they get hurt?
(RISK)**

EMR: EMPLOYERS HAVE INFLUENCE

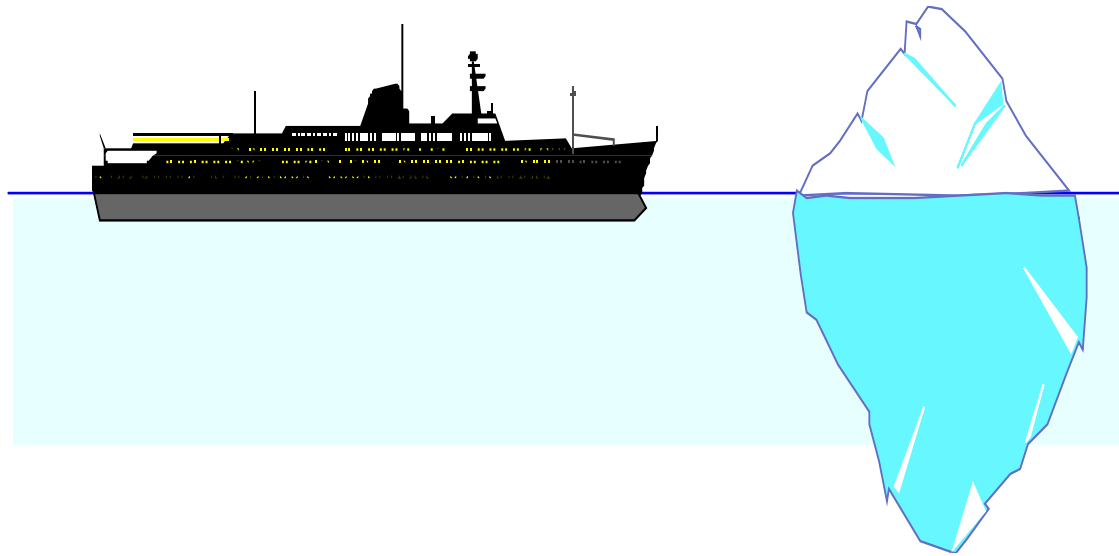


National Council on Compensation Insurance

Experience Modifier Based on 3 years of Loss History



Understanding the Real Cost of Accidents



Direct Costs \$1

Indirect Cost \$4- \$10

Fire Department General Safety Rules

The fire department expects employees to follow its safety rules. By signing, you will be held responsible for following these safety rules. Disciplinary action could result when these safety rules are not followed. These safety rules are for your safety only. Please use these safety rules on the jobs and at emergencies to keep yourself and others safe.

- Employees must wear seat belts whenever driving or riding in vehicles or equipment for the district.
- Report for duty free from the effects / aftereffects of drugs, alcohol or illegally-used prescription medications.
- Report hazards, incidents, injuries or maintenance needs in writing, to their supervisor, before leaving the property or the end of their work shift.
- Turnout gear and other personal protective equipment must be maintained clean, stored properly and free of damage, abuse.
- Wear gloves at EMS calls. Wear eye protection, surgical mask and gown whenever EMS calls expose responders to airborne liquids, body fluids.
- Wear proper footwear and turnout gear at all fire and rescue scenes.
- Do not operate trucks, machines or equipment unless you have been trained and authorized.
- Drive at a speed appropriate for conditions. Do not use hand-held cell phones while driving. Do not put yourself or other motorists at risk when responding to emergencies.
- Wear hearing protection when operating loud machines during training, equipment checks or maintenance.
- Use safe lifting methods – including team lifts - when moving patients, heavy machines or equipment. Do not lift patients, heavy rolls of supply hose, ventilation fans or other heavy equipment without assistance.
- Prevent knee and ankle injuries – use three-point contact when entering and exiting trucks or machines.
- Prevent falls from fire scene and fire station ladders by using three-point contact. Use ropes to lift / lower equipment.
- Clean up spills, oils or water that can create slip hazards.
- Clear floors of trip hazards like equipment, water hoses, extension cords and supplies.
- To prevent falls, fill booster tanks from ground level.
- Freelancing is not permitted at emergency scenes. Always check with your supervisor and work within a team when performing tasks at an IDLH emergency.

Employee _____ Date ____/____/____

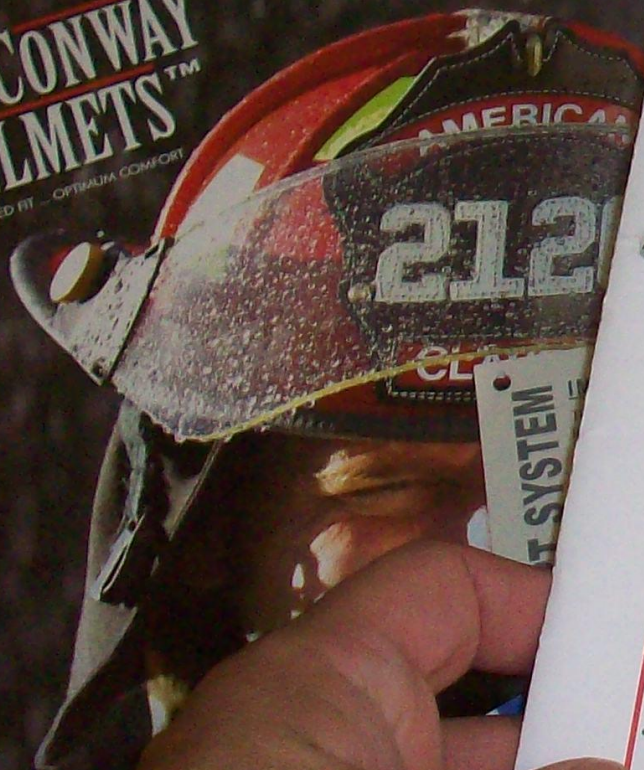
Supervisor _____ Date ____/____/____



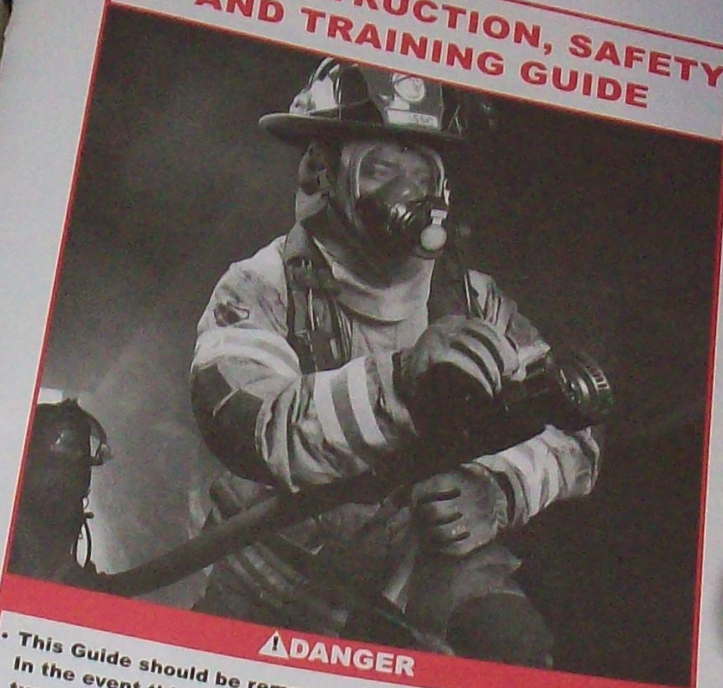
888.499.SAFE (7233)

Example of Written Safety Rules

**PAUL CONWAY
HELMETS™**
CUSTOMIZED FIT — OPTIMUM COMFORT



USER INSTRUCTION, SAFETY AND TRAINING GUIDE



⚠ DANGER

- This Guide should be removed only by the end user! In the event this Guide becomes detached from the Garment, turn this Guide in to the authorities responsible for the care and maintenance of the Garment.
 - You **MUST** read this Guide and all Garment Safety, Cleaning, and Information labels before wearing.
 - Burns are a function of time and temperature. First degree skin burns can occur when skin reaches a temperature of as low as 118° F (47.8° C).
 - Fire burns at temperatures up to 2000° F (1093.3° C) or higher.
- This Garment provides limited protection against heat and flame in compliance with NFPA 1971. While wearing this Garment, you may be burned without heat sensation or warning in some circumstances, and without any sign of damage to the Garment.

NAFECO
North America Fire Equipment Company Inc.
FIRE • POLICE • EMS

LION NFPA 1971 Compliant Structural Fire Fighter Garment

IMPORTANT!

You must register the warranty on your garment.
Go to
<http://www.lionprotects.com/turnouts-care-and-use>

ative for
rt Smith
er/Engineer
during a life-
as
e in need of
urchase.
plies; our
everything from
ou and your



 **LION**
7200 POE AVE., SUITE 400
DAYTON, OH 45414
www.lionprotects.com

February 2011

A close-up photograph of a person's hand holding a rectangular, blue-painted metal plate. The plate is perforated with a grid of small circular holes. The words "WARNING-WEAR" and "SAFETY GOGGLES" are embossed in a bold, sans-serif font across the center of the plate. The hand is positioned with the thumb and index finger gripping the top edge, while the rest of the hand supports the plate from below. The background is dark and out of focus, with a yellow vertical bar visible on the left side.

WARNING-WEAR
SAFETY GOGGLES



WARNING

AVOID CRUSHING:

- Keep Rollover Protective Structure fully extended.
- Do not jump if machine tips.
- Use seat belt.

When structure must be down;

- DO NOT use seat belt.
- Drive with extra care.

TRAINING – GENERALIZED AWARENESS

TRAINING – MACHINE SPECIFIC

- ✓ Safety meetings versus safety training...
- ✓ Are your employees aware of danger?
- ✓ Do they recognize hazards?
- ✓ Are there written standard operating procedures for tasks?
- ✓ Is anything done if a hazard is identified??
- ✓ Do you provide regular training and then train again? (review)

AFTER

- 1. Injury Reporting Policy**
- 2. Post-Injury Illicit Drug and Alcohol Testing**
- 3. Incident Investigation – Liability**
- 4. Company-Directed Medical Treatment**
- 5. Safety policy followed or not**
- 6. Open Communication with the Injured Employee**
- 7. Open Communication with the Claims Adjuster**
- 8. Light Duty Transitional Work Policy**
- 9. Corrective Action**

ASKING FOR TROUBLE

- 1. Lack of timely reporting**
- 2. Lack of investigation**
- 3. No drug-free workplace program**
- 4. No written safety rules**
- 5. No directed medical care**
- 6. No timely return-to-work**
- 7. No proof of safety enforcement**

EMPLOYER RIGHTS

**EMPLOYERS HAVE INFLUENCE
IN
PREVENTING INJURIES
AND
MANAGING CLAIMS**



New hires are more likely to be injured on the job during the first **30-90** days of employment or job transfer.

Half of MEM claims each year are people at their job less than one year.

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